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and Southern Hotel.

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House.

SEVERAL of the Southern States have
convict-labor laws, and they were
all passed by Democratic legislatures.

ALABAMA also has a convict labor law,
and a large number of convicts from
that State are worked in coal mines in
Tennessee. All Democratic legislation.

THE idea that those who helped to
make the city charter should have
license to violate it is worthy of an
administration that believes in vindication
by expunging.

EX-GOVERNOR BISHOP is among the
prominent Democrats of Ohio who
declare that they will not support Gov-
ernor Campbell. He will throw his vote
away with the People's party.

A KANSAS Alliance paper nominates
Senator Peffer as the candidate of the
People's party for President on the
ground that a man who is big enough to
beat Ingalls is big enough to be Presi-
dent.

ALTHOUGH Messrs. Winter & Elam's
opinion as to the illegality of Controller
Woolen's acts was kept out of the rec-
ord, it was printed in the Journal, and
there it will remain. A newspaper file
is a pretty good record.

THOSE papers which are trying to
make the people of Ohio believe that
Messrs. Sherman, Foster, McKinley and
Foraker are engaged in a quarrel must
secure the services of more adroit ro-
mancers than they now have.

THE Sentinel, while bestowing praise
upon nearly every member of the Sulli-
van regime, is silent regarding the most
influential member in the combine.
This is not fair, and the Hon. Simeon
Coy has cause for complaint.

TENNESSEE has about 1,300 convicts
and no penitentiary. The only one it
ever had, that at Nashville, could only
accommodate about six hundred prisoners,
and it was burned a few weeks ago.
So the State has about 1,300 prisoners on
its hands with no place to put them.

EASTERN papers are publishing the
Gray-Maynard correspondence relative
to the price demanded by the latter for
writing speeches and banquet letters for
ex-Governor Gray, and one remarks
that no man can ever be President who
has to get his speeches written for him.

ON Wednesday a gentleman in Nash-
ville, Tenn., received a cablegram from
a friend in London, saying: "The papers
here are making a big display of the
East Tennessee war, and urge that
no more capital be invested in such an
insecure region." This is one of the re-
sults of Democratic legislation.

THE Iowa Democratic managers have
been looking around for a boiler, and it
seems that they have found one in Elias
Doty, of Linn county, who says: "I've
voted the Democratic ticket all my life,
but this year I shall vote the Republi-
can ticket and advise my Democratic
friends to do the same thing."

An Englishman in the boot and shoe
business has recently warned the manu-
facturers of these goods in England that
unless they make better goods the
Americans will get their markets away
from them. Thus, it seems there are
people who will not accept everything
because "it's English, you know."

THE London Economist advises tin-
plate-workers of Wales that they must
reduce prices and pay the increased duty
themselves, or "the days of the tin-
plate trade of this country (England)
with America are over." These remarks
will be regarded with great disapproval
by the free-trade organs which persist
in declaring that America cannot pro-
duce tin-plate, and which would be glad
to chronicle the destruction of that in-
dustry in this country.

THE idea of the Farmers' Alliance
cornering the new wheat crop is absurd.
It is not likely that the suggestion will
ever reach the dignity of a systematic
effort, but if it does it will fail. The
country is too vast, the crop too large
and the individual interests involved
too great. Already the crop is being
marketed rapidly. There are too many
farmers who are hard pressed and in
need of cash to make such a movement
possible. Every farmer will act for
himself.

THE city charter is peremptory in re-
quiring the Mayor to call together the
heads of departments for consultation
and advice upon the affairs of the city
at least once a month. He has not done
this once since the charter was adopted.
The charter, also, says the Mayor shall
call on all the heads of departments for
monthly reports in writing. This has
not been done. It is also made in-

cumbent on him to see that rules and
regulations are adopted prescribing "a
common and systematic method of as-
certaining the comparative fitness of
applicants for office, without regard to
political opinions or services." This
has not been done. Has the controller
issued a license to the Mayor to disre-
gard the charter?

CONCERNING AN INCOME TAX.

It is more than likely that the decla-
ration of the Ohio Democracy in favor of
"a graded income tax" was simply a
dishonest and demagogic attempt to
win votes by currying favor with the
enemies of thrift and capital, but that
is no reason why it may not be followed
by the Democracy in other States and
become a fixed tenet of the party. There
is nothing which that party will not do
or advocate to win votes.

The demand for an income tax is a
plausible one, well suited for the use of
demagogues on one side and well adapted
to catch the communistic and float-
ing vote on the other. The average
demagogue either has no income that he
would be affected by such a law or else
he is willing to take his chances of evad-
ing it, while the large class of those
who have nothing, and never expect to
have anything, are naturally attracted by
a scheme which proposes to lay a
special tax on those who, by thrift, good
management or good fortune have ac-
quired a steady income.

The arguments in favor of an income
tax are superficial and *ad captivum*;
those against it are fundamental and
unanswerable. It has been designated
as ideally right in principle and ideally
wrong in practice. It has also been
called a duty on honesty and a bounty
on perjury. That it is a tax on industry
and thrift, a discrimination against en-
ergy and enterprise, and a premium on
sloth and incompetency is too plain for
argument. It is the greatest school for
perjury that can be devised by legisla-
tion. As in most cases no person knows
the extent of a man's income except
himself, he is under a constant tempta-
tion to make a false return. The larger
the income the more readily can a large
part of it be kept secret and the tax
dodged. This, like all invitations to
dishonesty, gives rascals an advantage
over honest men.

It must be remembered that an in-
come tax can only be levied by the gen-
eral government. The revenue from it
would go into the national treasury. It
could not, in any way, lighten the bur-
dens of the people which are due to
State and local taxation. Its only effect
would be either to give the general gov-
ernment more money to spend in doubt-
ful ways or to create a new surplus,
which Democrats profess to abhor. It
is a tax which should only be imposed
in case of dire necessity. The only time
it has ever been resorted to in this coun-
try was during the war, and then dis-
tinctly as a war measure. If it should
become necessary for the general gov-
ernment to have a larger revenue than
can be raised under the present system
of taxation, an income tax would be one
of the methods to be considered, but
even then there are other forms of tax-
ation which would be preferable.

SECTIONAL DEMAGOGY.

Since the death of Mr. Grady the Atlanta
Constitution has often been the champion
of sectionalism. During the last Con-
gress, when it was possible that the fed-
eral election bill might become a law, it
appealed to the North to interfere to
prevent it upon the penalty of a boycott
of Northern business. Its threat met
with no response on the part of Southern
papers. It is now the champion of the
absurd heresies of the political Farmers'
Alliance. In its advocacy of, or rather
its declamation about, free silver it
assails what it calls the "money barons"
of the North and East as the enemies of
free coinage, but gives no reasons. It
has just published a letter of Mr. Ed-
ward Atkinson, of Boston, in which he
warns the South against the advocacy of
the free coinage of silver, giving as a
reason therefor that it will prevent
Northern and Eastern people from in-
vesting money in the South, or anywhere
else. Thereat the Constitution rants
and raves. Mr. Atkinson, it declares,
"speaks for the lords of the treasury." It
prates about "money barons and mil-
lionaires of the North and East," and
asserts that the Eastern and Northern
capitalists are squeezing the life out of
the people of the South by creating a
currency famine and supporting a finan-
cial system which "congests most of the
available currency in the centers where it
is controlled by the Northern and
Eastern lords of the treasury."

People expect this sort of thing from
Jerry Simpson and the flat-money
cranks who never learn from experi-
ence, but not from a reasonable news-
paper. As for Mr. Atkinson, he is a
mugwump philosopher, or, more properly,
a Massachusetts Democrat of the
Harvard College type. He represents no
element in the North beyond the mug-
wump Democrats. He is not consulted by
practical men as to investments, but, if
he were, why should his warning to the
effect that investors would hold back
in the face of free-coinage legisla-
tion, believing, as they do, that it would
be ruinous, be regarded as a boycott?
And who are the "lords of the treasury"
and the "money barons"? The men who
manage the accumulations of savings
banks, the trust funds of small estates
and the small accumulations of thou-
sands of people. The "money baron"
has better use for his money than to
loan it at the rate which money usually
commands. He puts it into real estate
in cities, railroads and syndicates which
control railroads and large properties.

Again, what nonsense it is to assert that
people who have money to loan can be
aided by any policy which "congests
most of the available currency" of the
country in Northern centers, where it will
command from 3 to 6 per cent., when
it can be loaned in Georgia for double
that figure. The reason why money is
more plentiful in the older and more de-
veloped portions of the country is that
it goes there to purchase the goods
needed for the development of the newer
portions. The people who are building
houses, purchasing and making farms

and factories cannot purchase all these
things and keep the money at the same
time. Money accumulates in the thickly
settled and finished parts of the country
because wage-earners there cannot in-
vest it in the purchase of homes, and,
therefore, must deposit it in banks to
be loaned.

The most deplorable result of such
baseless and demagogic harangues is
that it arrays one section of the country
against another, and people in one em-
ployment against those in other voca-
tions. It is mischievous in that it will
foster and keep alive sectional jeal-
ousies.

THE CONVICT CONTRACT SYSTEM.

If the present trouble in Tennessee
could lead to the breaking up of the per-
nicious traffic in convict labor in several
States of the South it would prove a
great benefit to the labor of that sec-
tion. Taking the views of several lead-
ing Southern papers and the revelations
of partial investigations by the Georgia
and other legislatures, the convict con-
tract-labor system of those States is an
outrage upon the convict and a shame to
the people who sanction it. Those who
recall these revelations have good cause
to suspect that able-bodied men have
been sentenced to the penitentiary upon
trivial offenses in order to afford
contract-labor rings an abundance of
able-bodied laborers. For years hun-
dreds and even thousands of convicts
have been let to contractors to work
coal-mines at a small price. The
convicts have been so inhumanly
treated in many instances that the
cruelties practiced upon political
convicts in Siberia cannot be more re-
volting. In fact, a correspondent of the
Boston Transcript has just headed the
first of a series of articles dealing with
this and other wrongs of the colored
people in some sections of the South,
"Siberia in America." Large coal mines
are now worked in Georgia, Alabama
and Tennessee with this convict labor.
The result is that the owners of mines
who are not in the "deals" which obtain
this labor cannot compete with those fa-
vored with convict labor and pay their
employees decent wages, or such wages
as miners are paid in the Northern
States. The general result must be that
the employment of this convict labor de-
presses the wages of all labor working
about mines. It cannot be otherwise.
Public attention is now called to the
evil because the Tennessee miners who
have resisted the employment of con-
victs are whites and natives of the
country, while generally the sufferers
have been colored men, who, when de-
prived of suffrage, can make no effectual
protest against the contract criminal
system.

The subject of the employment of
convicts has long been a troublesome
one with which to deal with any degree
of satisfaction to any party in interest.
The most that should be expected of
convict labor is to make prisons as
nearly self-supporting as possible; but
if this cannot be done without inflicting
injury upon those employed in any sin-
gle industry it would be much better
for the State to make up the deficit.

The action of Adjutant-General
Ruckle in having a number of the mem-
bers of the militia now assembled for
drill and military discipline court-mar-
shaled for disobedience of orders and in-
solderly conduct will be sustained by
all right-minded people. The uniformed
militia of Indiana now in camp are there
to learn the duties of soldiers and to be
made familiar with the duties of camp.
They are as much subject to the military
regulations as they would be in time of
war. The real object of the encampment
is to make soldiers. If it is turned into
a season of fun-making, and men are
led to think it a part of the fun to
run guard or break other camp rules,
the sooner the musters are abolished
the better. No State can be honored by
such alleged soldiers, and they could
render the State no service if real ser-
vice were needed, because they would
not have the requisite discipline. The
first lesson to teach the members of the
militia is the importance of prompt obedi-
ence of orders. The militia man who has
the honor and dignity of Indiana in mind
will be a soldier who obeys camp regula-
tions. General Ruckle, by having several
disobedient or reckless men court-mar-
shaled, has taught the militia a lesson
that is of first importance.

WHILE the Tennessee miners are fight-
ing against the introduction of convict
labor in the mines, the labor organiza-
tions of Arkansas are vigorously pro-
testing against the action of the trustees
of the State Insane Hospital in award-
ing the contract for new buildings to the
lessee of the penitentiary. The recent
General Assembly passed a bill appropri-
ating \$80,000 for the erection of addi-
tional room at the asylum. The contract
was awarded to the penitentiary lessee,
his bid being the lowest, and the work
will be done by convict labor. As soon
as it was announced that such was the
condition of affairs, the trades-unions
of Little Rock held meetings and passed
resolutions calling upon the State au-
thorities to intercede in their behalf.
Getting no satisfaction they called a
mass-meeting of all labor organiza-
tions, which was largely attended, and
adopted very vigorous resolutions. This
is a natural outcome of the convict
labor laws of the South. The whole
system is infamous, and workmen
are entitled to full sympathy in their
opposition to it. It shows how little re-
gard the Democratic party has for hon-
est labor where it is strong enough to
do as it pleases.

It is an exceptional cool day, even in
midsummer, when the New York Times
cannot discover some new ground for
glorifying Grover Cleveland. Its latest
is conveyed in the statement that "Mr.
Cleveland the South owes it that its
marvelous prosperity for the last four or
five years has been possible, for it was
he who proved to the North that the
fears, up to that time so general, as to
the loyalty, fairness and love of order of
the South were groundless." This is
rot. The prosperity of the South dur-
ing the last four or five years has been
no greater relatively than was its pros-

perity during the four or five years be-
fore Cleveland was elected, and is the
result of the same causes and influ-
ences. The new South is the result
of protection, and that is one reason
why the Southern people do not want
Cleveland again.

DISPATCHES from Liverpool announce
the arrival there of the American
"whaleback" steamer Charles W. Wet-
more, from West Superior, Wis., with
95,000 bushels of wheat. The steamer is
an amazement to the English seamen.
The whaleback is essentially a product
of our inland commerce. These vessels
are cigar-shaped, made of steel, and
when loaded lie very low in the water,
showing only a sloping deck with super-
structures at the bow and stern. The
hatches are tightly sealed so that the
water can wash freely over the craft
without injury. There are
those interested in ship architecture who
think that the whaleback marks a new
era in American commerce and may
lead the way to the restoration of the
American ocean-carrying trade.

A BASTARDLY attempt has been made
by the Democratic press to hold the
President's friends, and even the Presi-
dent himself, responsible for the mis-
leading reports concerning Mr. Blaine's
health. The Washington correspondent
of the Boston Journal, who is evidently
trustworthy, and trusted by both the
President and Secretary, says of this
attempt:

Nothing could be more malicious or fur-
ther from the truth. The relations be-
tween the President and the Secretary of
State are most friendly. There is sufficient
authority for the statement that neither is,
nor will be, jealous of the other. Mr.
Blaine has no political purpose to serve
which will be jeopardized by the candor
of President Harrison for renomination.
President Harrison, on the other hand, ex-
pects no more hearty support from any one
than he does from the present Secretary of
State and from the friends of the latter, so
far as Mr. Blaine can control them.

Good Republicans who stand off and
criticize the various candidates of their
party for the office of Mayor as they are
announced are not doing their duty
either by criticism or silence, if the can-
didates fail to meet their requirements.
If they want a different sort of man
from any yet named let them bring him
out and work for him and cease to play
the "superior" act. The "good" Republi-
cans who take no active part in local
politics are the ones who should rightly
bear the responsibility when political
results are unsatisfactory.

THE Board of Children's Guardians takes
a grave responsibility upon itself in re-
moving children from their mother's care,
and the power it exercises, legal though it
be, may easily be abused. A mother who
goes insane with grief in her search for the
little ones of whom she has been deprived
by the board is certainly possessed of a
love that would prevent neglect of her off-
spring, and the case of Mrs. Van Walters
looks very much as if a misdeed had been
made by overzealous officials.

A CURRENT paragraph states that Ella
Wheeler Wilcox began her political career
at the age of eight years, and at sixteen she
had a local fame before she had even been
ten miles away from her country home. It
may be added that as a politician her fame
is still within the same limits.

It takes young men who belong to militia
organizations a long time to learn that such
organizations are not formed for purely
decorative and social purposes, and some
of them at Fort Wayne seem likely to
acquire the information in rather a painful
way.

THE Muncie Times says the wheat crop
in Delaware county is so great that enough
sacks cannot be secured to handle it, and
that farmers are hauling in the grain in
open wagons and shoveling it into the ele-
vators.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Natural Inference.

"Now, gold, as I understand, being generally
found in lodes and quartz—"

"Thinking of going into the liquor business!"

Leased Out.

"Oh, yes, they are. They are the least out
of any class of people."

A Free Translation.

"Do you suppose that Elijah was literally
translated, or is the account to be taken figuratively?"

"It was a free translation, I think."

The Sorrows of the Poor.

"Don't you find your son's violin practice rather
annoying?"

"Oh, no," answered the pampered capitalist,
"I am boarding him at a poor cousin's of mine
until he shall have learned to play."

Unconsidered Trifles.

One-half the world does not know how the
other half lives, nor does it care a sou.

Minneapolis milling interests are assuming
considerable prominence just now.

Perhaps the saddest period in a woman's life
is when she becomes able to regard love as an
emotion. If for anything, it is for love that
a woman paper complains that the moon is
allowed to get full more than twice a year. But
the moon is far above all earthly laws.

The phrase "saying nothing and saving wood"
originated at the time of the conquering of the
Poles.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MISS SUSAN E. DICKINSON has charge of
a "Woman About Town" department in the
Scranton (Pa.) Truth.

COLONEL POLK, the head of the Farmers'
Alliance, is a man of medium stature, iron-
gray hair, a long pointed white beard and
an unusually intelligent face. He is thirty-
five years old.

GLADSTONE's best portrait is the one
which Sir Everett Milraith painted thirty
years ago. It is now owned by Sir Charles
Tennant, who bought it of the Duke of
Westminster for \$15,000.

The property left by the late Sir Richard
Sutton is estimated at over £7,000,000. The
heir to the estate is a posthumous child only
just born, and by the time he becomes of
age the fortune will be among the very
greatest.

THE Princess Alois Liechtenstein, the
beautiful wife of the well-known Prince
Alois, has become totally blind. She is at
present in Kisenegg in the hope of finding
some relief. The same misfortune has also
befallen Baron Von Fink, at the time Min-
ister of Commerce in Prussia.

AMERICA'S two champion lawn-tennis
players, Dr. Dwight and "Dicky" Sears, of
Boston, are men of small physique. Sears
is short, rather stocky and blonde; Dr.
Dwight is short, slender and dark. Though
small pair, they have played the "dence"
(tentatively speaking) with their oppo-
nents in the game.

PROFESSOR GARNER's discovery that
monkeys never talk unless they have some-
thing to say reminds a Boston journalist
that John Adams in his old age went to
Faneuil Hall to see Stuart's Washington

now in the Art Museum) near which stood
his own bust. Pointing to the hero's firmly
closed mouth he said: "That great man
could hold his tongue, which this fool,
tapping his own bust with his cane, 'never
could learn.'"

JOHN I. BLAIR impressed the people of
Kansas City with his youthful vigor and
jovial ways when he visited the metropolis
of the Kaw the other day. The famous
Jayson millionaire is now eighty-nine, but
so active and vigorous that he looks twenty
years younger. His mind is clear, even
keen, and his memory for names, incidents
and dates is unimpaired.

BLISSMARCK is said to have succeeded in
keeping peace at the Berlin conference by
insisting that any statesman who made a
warlike or threatening speech should be
thundered of the conference, be compelled to
repeat it. Ordinary exchanges of opinion were
made in a low tone of voice; the first minis-
terial departure was the signal for silence
and repetition. Only those who have tried
it can realize, it is said, the awkwardness
of having to make such a repetition. "To
make a speech," says Blissmarck, "gives the
speaker time to be sorry."

HENRY LABOUCHERE, the famous free
lance London editor and member of Parlia-
ment, is a little fat man whom a corre-
spondent who recently saw him describes
as sitting in a leather chair, twiddling a
grizzled beard. "He is a millionaire, a
medical, an insufferable wag. He has an
exuberant animosity for all governments;
he is the bad boy of the House of Com-
mons; the fat, licensed, wicked little jester
of the English press; an oily, pack-trail-
making little man; wayward and whimsical,
staunch and true to his friends; a man who
gives thousands in charity."

THE poor colored lad down in Georgia,
writing to inquire about the terms of
schooling at Mr. Washington's Manual
Labor Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., has a
good simple style, easily understood, in
spite of redundant spelling and eccentric
syntax. These are his quaint statements:
"I am educated and my Mother and
Father is well wiser to it, but are poor,
and are not able to carry out the desires.
His family increasing on his hands all the
time, and he not have sufficient money to
put the right foot foremost all the time
until it has kept him poor. poor is no dis-
grace to a man that has had no advantages
in life but it is so inconvenient especially
to a man that have eleven children to en-
count with. I am counting on my Physical
abilities for an education. I cannot com-
mune now my father has got a house full of
little children and no one but me him and
to support them on our daily labor."

A WASHINGTON letter reviews this story
regarding Jesse Bright, at one time Senator
from Indiana, and the late William W.
Corcoran. Mr. Bright's bridle cow had a
way of getting into the city every day
after noon, and the fact was repeatedly an-
nounced in the local paper. In the even-
ing, when the Hoosier statesman visited
Corcoran for his game of whist, the
latter gentleman would invariably be found
after the cow, in a jocos way. The Sena-
tor used to explain that owing to certain
financial reverses he could not afford to
pasture the animal regularly; and finally his
friend presented him with a tract of
what was then almost worthless land, and
the construction of a fence was set on foot
to avert further trouble. The property
rose in value rapidly, and Mr. Bright re-
fused many offers for it. After his death
the tract was sold by Mr. Corcoran for
\$30,000 for it, and finally three times that
sum was realized from its sale.

Gray's Complete Speech-Writer.

NEW YORK PRESS.
Mr. Halsehead's memory is still strong
enough to reach to Indiana, even if he does
live in New York and work in Brooklyn.
He has let daylight into the presidential
bubble of that narrow person, ex-Governor
Gray, of Indiana, by showing that
Gray hires literary hacks to write his
speeches and banquet letters for him. No
man gets his speeches written for him, but
he has a staff of writers who can do for him
what he cannot do for himself. He is not
ever President of the United States. Plenty
of politicians do it, but plenty of them
will never be President.

Preparing to Increase the Tin Output.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.
American tin-plate may come slowly, but
it is bound to get there. The latest on this
point is that a new stamp-mill is being
built at the Tennessee tin mine in Ben-
nard county, California. The new mill
will have four of the largest pneumatic
stamps on the coast, and will crush sixty-
six tons of ore daily. The mill will also
have ten new concentrators of novel pat-
tern. It is estimated that with the new
mill from six to eight more tons of pig tin
may be turned out daily.

An Unreconstructed Rebel's "Yawp."

CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER.
The man who organized the first regiment
of Southern renegades to fight against the
South in its struggle for independence was
and was buried a few days ago. It is a
sufficient commentary on his "loyal" achieve-
ment that his name has remained unknown
for a quarter of a century, both to the
people whom he served and the people
whom he betrayed. Benedict Arnold en-
joyed higher honor than this.

Argument Against Isaac Pusey Gray.

KANSAS CITY STAR.
Four times within the history of the Ameri-
can Republic the death of the President has
resulted in transferring the Vice-presi-
dential power to the head of the government.
It is a contingency which ought to be considered al-
ways in making up the presidential ticket,
and if that reason is for no other, the
proposition to associate Isaac Pusey Gray
on the ticket with Grover Cleveland in 1892
ought to be abandoned.

Anything to Save the Party.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.
It would be honest if Governor Camp-
bell would say without circumlocution that
his party is for anything, or that it is for
nothing. If for anything, it is for free coin-
age will help to that, it is for free coin-
age. If an ambiguous stand on the tariff
will help, then it is ready to beat it. If
that can be construed for protection to
protection Democrats and for free trade to
free-traders. It is an accommodating old
party, anyhow.

They Will Have the Last Say.

LAWRENCE PRESS.
Governor Hovey, Colonel Walker and
editor Irwin, a majority of the State Tax
Board of Review, are, we believe, not only
honest, but men of unquestioned moral
character. In that fact lies the security of
the common people who are exposed to the
want to pay their fair share of tax; that
political schemers nor dishonest wealth
shall not be allowed to "get in their time
work."

Jerry Simpson's Billingsgate.

KANSAS CITY STAR.
Jerry Simpson says the story that he
has never worn socks "originated with a
red-headed little editor who was rotten
before he was ripe." There are various
red-headed editors in Kansas, but the
further description doesn't appear to fit.
Should make his charge more direct in
order that the editor in question may be
judged by a jury of his peers.

Campbell's Campaign Weapon.

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